

THE CAUCUS BILL.

The Congressional apportionment bill introduced simultaneously in both branches of the Legislature Monday, was the bill decided upon by the joint Democratic caucus.

As was expected the bill introduced, through the work of a Democratic caucus, does not give satisfaction to all even of that party. The principle, and in fact the only tenable objection, raised against it, is that it does not provide Democratic majorities sufficient to make absolutely reliable more than ten districts out of the fourteen. St. Louis especially is unfortunate in having very small majorities in the two districts into which that city has been divided. But St. Louis politics is so fluctuating that a reliable estimate of future states can never be made with any degree of certainty.

The political complexion of the districts as mapped out in the new bill stand, according to the late Presidential vote, thirteen Democratic and one Republican; three out of the thirteen, however, the 4th, 8th and 9th, have such small majorities that they are considered very doubtful. Therefore, objection is made, believing that at least twelve, if not the thirteen, could be made reliably Democratic over all opposition.

The single Republican District is the thirteenth and is composed of the following counties: Jasper, Newton, McDonald, Lawrence, Barry, Polk, Greene, Christian, Stone, Taney, Webster and Dallas. A combination of Republicans and Greenbackers in this district would give a majority over the Democrats of 6,704.

In all probability the bill as reported will pass and become a law. Notwithstanding the objection raised. The supporters of the bill allege that it is the best that can be done, and there is fair chance for the Democrats to elect thirteen out of fourteen congressmen at the next election. Democrats will generally come to the support of the bill and the redistricting of Missouri will be settled.

The place fixed for Bates county is in the Twelfth District which is composed of the following counties: Cass, Bates, Vernon, Barton, Henry, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade. Democratic majority over a Republican and Greenback combined opposition, 1,400. So far as the geographical and political status of this district is concerned, it could not have been constructed any better; but both Senator Bradley and Representative Ballard, with every Democratic member from the present Sixth District except Dale from Cass county, opposed the proposition in the caucus, not because of any direct objection to the composition of the Twelfth District, but because they felt that so many splendid counties in the southwest should not be given over to a hopeless Republican rule. In this opinion they were correct, and if the Democrats of the Thirteenth should complain of their lot the result can not be attributable to the Democrats of the more fortunate Twelfth.

If the primary is not a fair way of testing a man's strength then we would like to know how to get at it. There can be no possible way of playing tricks, trading or anything of that sort. A man goes before the people purely on his merits, and has no opportunity to put up jobs. Of course the primary is a disadvantage to all those who wish jobbery and take a delight in trying to pack conventions. The primary is held especially for the purpose of preventing this, and that is what makes the tricksters oppose to the system. Of course we don't mean to say by this that all men who are in favor of the convention system are tricksters or would do anything dishonorable. The primary settles the question of nomination and leaves no room for discontents to bolt the ticket or claim that they were not treated fair.

For the first time in fifteen years the Democrats have carried the municipal election at Vandalia Illinois.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Caucus Bill Introduced in Both Houses.—General News.

Proceedings of the two Houses.—Long and Interesting Sessions.

An Exciting Partisan Debate—Bills Passed—An Early Adjournment.

Special correspondent Butler Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 1st, 1882. SENATE.

The Senate met this morning at 10 o'clock. After prayer by the Chaplain and reading of the journal, a recess was taken subject to the call of the chair. During the recess the Senate committee on Congressional apportionment retired to their room to the rear of the President's chair to prepare for the introduction of their bill. When the Senate was again called to order the chairman of the committee reported the bill determined on in the joint Democratic caucus last Saturday, which is explained more fully elsewhere in the Times.

Quite an earnest debate arose over a motion to have the bill printed, which finally prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, and after the usual formalities were gone through Daniels, of Audrain county, reported from the House committee on apportionment, the same bill as that introduced in the Senate, which bill Mr. Daniels is given the credit of preparing, originally.

A substitute for the appropriation bill introduced a few days ago, was reported, which provoked some little discussion, and the House, after adopting a resolution that the Legislature adjourn *sine die* on Friday, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

NOTES.

There is not much room for doubt that the bill introduced this morning will become a law. While some little dissatisfaction may exist, yet the bill meets with very general approval.

I feel safe in saying that the members and officers of the Legislature are exceedingly tired of the extra session and want to go home, and to that end an adjournment will probably be reached no later than Monday next, which will just be the twentieth day of the session.

Young W. W. White, son of Dr. John R. White, of Bates county, near Johnston, who was sent to the penitentiary for 8 years, from Henry county, 4 years ago, on three indictments for larceny and burglary, was pardoned this morning by the Governor. The circumstances of his conviction coupled with numerous petitions from Henry and Bates counties secured the executive clemency, which was just and proper.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 2, '82. HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 9 o'clock, and after prayer by the chaplain and reading of the journal the bill introduced yesterday by Representative Daniels was read a second time. The House then took a recess until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

As soon as the House was called to order at 2 o'clock, Upton, of Polk county, offered a resolution calling on the Governor for information concerning railroads, which was voted down after some debate.

The House appropriation bill was then called up and read a third time, passed and was immediately sent to the Senate.

The redistricting bill was then called up for engrossment and printing, upon which the minority submitted a report in the shape of a substitute, which was the occasion for the beginning of the most exciting and humorous debate of the extra session. Amendment after amendment was introduced by the Republicans and as fast were they voted down. The debate on the various propositions was altogether

of a partisan character and developed a large number of campaign speeches from Congressional aspirants on both sides. Finally the previous question was moved and debate was cut off. The House then adjourned till to-morrow morning when it will likely pass the redistricting bill and send it to the Senate for action in the afternoon.

SENATE.

Senate called to order at 10 o'clock. After prayer by the chaplain the journal was read and approved. The bill reported by the committee on reapportionment yesterday was read a second time. Three amendments were offered to the bill, all of which were voted down. These amendments came from members from St. Louis and contiguous territory, who were not satisfied with the bill as reported by the caucus committee. The Senate then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate convened at 2 o'clock and immediately took a recess to await action on the appropriation bill and it was at once sent to the Senate where it passed to the first reading.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 3d, 1882.

To-day has been another exciting one in the House. Partisan feeling ran high and full reign was given the Radicals to filibuster to their hearts content. And the opportunity was not lost, for every Republican member who could talk at all, got the floor in his turn and delivered himself of the old stereotyped harrangue about the grand "God and morality" party and its disfranchisement in Missouri. The bloody shirt was raised aloft and kept there until the sun disappeared in the Western horizon, and the bill had made a final passage.

The Republicans, although beginning the contest, were not alone in keeping it up. The Democrats, having nothing else particularly to do, and desiring to give their Radical friends ample latitude to display themselves, took an earnest part in the debate in which all the old sores were torn open and left gaping after the battle had closed.

The House was in session all day, having nothing of importance before it except the redistricting bill which was in its final passage. The bill passed the House about 6 o'clock in the evening and was at once sent across to the Senate where it was put upon its first reading.

The bill apportioning the Representative districts of the state was also put upon its final passage in the House and was sent to the Senate for its action, and was there read the first time.

The House appropriation bill, which provided for the appropriation of \$34,000 to pay the expenses of the General assembly and \$1,000 to defray expenses, other than attorneys fees, incurred by the State in its litigation with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was called up and referred to the committee on ways and means.

A recess was then taken till 2 o'clock. On re-assembling the ways and means committee reported back the House appropriation bill with an amendment, dividing the bill by striking out that part appropriating \$1,000 for the Hannibal & St. Joseph litigation. The amendment was agreed to and the committee on engrossed bills then reported Senate bill appropriating the \$1,000 in a separate bill. This bill passed the Senate and was sent to the House where it was taken up and read the first time.

As the matter now stands, the redistricting bill and the two appropriation bills will pass the two branches of the Legislature and receive the signature of the Governor by Friday. This being the case, in all probability the session will adjourn *sine die* on Friday at 12 o'clock.

A letter from Butler has been received at this office, giving the details of the acts of a Sedalian in that town. It goes on to say that while drunk he flourished a self-cocking revolver and threatened to kill an officer. An arrest was effected and he spent the night in the city jail, after which he was fined \$54.60. He should have been kept in jail a month.—Sedalia Bazaar.

VEST'S REPLY TO EDMUNDS.

The Old Vermonter Wayes the Bloody Shirt and Vest Deluges it With the Clean Water of Common Sense.

Mr. Edmunds. I ask for the reading of that section which it is proposed to repeal.

The Acting Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 1218. No person who had served in any capacity in the military, naval or civil service of the so-called Confederate States, or of either of the States in insurrection during the late rebellion, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States.

Mr. Vest. Mr. President—The President pro tempore. The Chair would state to the Senator from Missouri that it is within a minute or two of two o'clock. If he wants to speak longer the bill had better go over till to-morrow.

Mr. Vest. I do not want to detain the Senate. I simply want to say, as one of the class that comes within the ban of the law that is proposed to be repealed, for I served in the military and civil service of the late confederacy, that I do not believe, and I am glad to say that I do not believe that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) voices the sentiment of the American people upon this question. I am glad to believe, sir, that the people of the United States, the great body of them, are anxious to obliterate every mark and monument of the late war between the States or between the Government and certain States. I do not believe that the people of the United States in this age and with our civilization desire to erect any monument of that occurrence. Recent events have shown, if they show anything, that the great body of the people of this country, north, south, east and west, desire, above all things, material advancement and material prosperity without going back to the obsolete ideas of sectional hate and sectional strife.

Mr. President the Senator from Vermont says the Government must keep before the people the evidences of its triumphs, that the Government must preserve the fruits of the war. Does the Senator mean to say that this statute is necessary to preserve the fruits of the war, to keep before the people the successes of the United States in the war? Your flag, our flag, waves in triumph in every township in this broad Union. From one end of the Union to the other not one man, woman or child disputes the national supremacy. Your taxes are collected; your national name is respected. Sir, do the people need anything else to recollect that war except the graves of our common dead and common gallantry of the soldiers of both sections? Will any Senator on the other side of this chamber tell me that this statute, conceived in the bitterness of the strife that came just after the war when men's passions were aflame as sword and bayonet had been aflame throughout the land, is necessary for any purpose except to voice and express the hate that ought to have died with the success of the national Government? Now, I say to the Senator—

The President pro tempore. Two o'clock has arrived.

Mr. Edmunds. I hope the Senator will be allowed to proceed.

The President pro tempore. If there be unanimous consent, the Senator from Missouri may proceed.

Mr. Edmunds. There is no objection.

Mr. Hawley. The regular order will be resumed at the close of Senator's remarks.

The President pro tempore. Certainly, unless the Senate order otherwise.

Mr. Vest. Now I will say to the Senator from Vermont, for one, speaking for myself, why I object to this Statute.

When we were received back into the Union—although I believe the dogma of the Republican party is that we were never out of the Union—we came back on the express terms of equality before the law, or else a fraud was practiced upon the country and upon its history. You meet us to-day as co-equals here, representing sovereign States. I ask the Senator from Vermont, if a war should be waged now with a foreign nation, would you accept our blood and our arms in defense of this country or not? I ask now the Senate of the United States to say would you accept or would you desire or would you even permit the Confederate that fought you in the late war to fight for the country to which they have sworn allegiance or not? If you would, then you should not exclude from the army and navy of the United States those whose blood and whose arms are ready for the defense of our common country.

Sir, I do not propose to mince words in regard to this subject now,

but I say to the Senator from Vermont, that it is useless for him to tell me that he believes my professions of loyalty to this country when he heaps upon my brow the ban of proscription and of hate. It is useless for the Senator to say that he has no personal feeling of unkindness to any Senator on this side of the Chamber, when in the same breath he says, "You are not the equals of the other citizens of the United States; although you say that you are loyal to the Government, we are not willing to trust you."

As I said once before on the averages of pensions bill, when pending in the Senate, I ask and those who form this government, expect the simple concession that we were earnest in our devotion to the Confederate cause, and honest when we swear that we accept all the legitimate results of defeat; and to those who risked all and lost all every just and generous mind should concede that much.

Sir, to-day the people of the United States want peace, not in terms, but peace in fact. They want the material prosperity of the country advanced. They want the past put behind them, except in so far as it may bind the Union closer between the sections by demonstrating in that great war the gallantry of the common American name and the common American lineage. The Senator asks, Why revive this question? Sir, we simply ask for the legitimate consequences of what the Senator and his colleagues say when they profess to believe we are worthy to represent sovereign states upon this floor as Senators of the United States. What inconsistency is it when we are admitted here and our brain, such as it is, is given to the public service, and yet we are told that our hearts, our blood, our arms, are unfit for the military or naval service of our common country.

This is the reason why we object to this statute. I object to it because, while the profession is that we are believed to be sincere in our professions of loyalty to the Union, this statute says in so many words, "You are unfit to be trusted in the common defense of this whole Union of which you profess to be loyal citizens."

If you will gather up the rubbish around your premises and place it in piles, the street commissioner will have them moved. If you don't, look out!

It will be seen that the burglars are still working our town. Again we give utterance to the warning: Keep your doors and windows fastened.

About one dozen couples of the young folks assembled in the dining hall of the Palace hotel Thursday eve, and engaged in a pleasant and select little dance. A nice time was had and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Thursday a fine colt belonging to Sanders Day died. It was a three-year old and had trotted a mile in three minutes without training. He raised it, and valued it very highly, as it gave promise of making a remarkable animal.

Judge Brown is having his room in the court house renovated and cleaned up generally. It is to be hoped the rest will follow his example, as it would possibly be a source of interesting discovery to explore some of the piles of rubbish which have accumulated in different parts of our court building.

The well which is being dug just back of the new livery stable on Dakota street is the source of a good deal of danger to people living in that vicinity and passing pedestrians. The blasts throw pieces of rock in perfect showers quite a distance, some of the fragments having been picked up as far away as the Baptist church. Can not something be done to remedy this?

Beauty Regained.

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FIRST NUMBER ISSUED FEBRUARY 1 1882.

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Does not affect the price of furniture in that place, where you can get a good walnut Bureau for \$10; a breakfast table for \$3.50; 6 chairs for \$3.95; a good bedstead for \$2.40; a good rocking chair for 75 cts; a safe for \$4.25; a cradle for \$1.50. Also keep in stock meal and flour chests, and all kinds of furniture kept in a first class store and the best sewing machine in the market. Oil cloth, carpets, curtains, wagons, trunks, valises, glass, croquet sets and bird cages. My stock of undertaking goods is complete. Will repair all kinds of furniture and saw brackets for carpenters and builders. Now is the time to get your pictures framed. I will pay the highest price for walnut lumber—Bring your chickens to me, and take picture frames in return. Come one and all and see my mammoth stock before buying at other places. W. E. LEONARD, 15-1f Archie, Mo.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, ss.

County of Bates, ss.

In the Probate Court for the county of Bates, February term, 1882.

Eliza C. Lusk and Wm. Kenney Administrators of J. B. Lusk deceased.

Eliza C. Lusk and Wm. Kenney Administrators of J. B. Lusk deceased, presents to the court his petition, praying for an order for the sale of so much of the real estate of said deceased as will pay and satisfy the remaining debts due by said estate, and yet unpaid for want of sufficient assets, accompanied by the accounts, list and inventories required by law in such cases; on examination whereof it is ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court, to be held on the 2nd Monday of May next, an order will be made for the sale of the whole, or so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient for the payment of said debts; and it is further ordered, that this notice be published in some newspaper in this State, for four weeks before the next term of this court.

State of Missouri, ss.

County of Bates, ss.

I, D. V. Brown, Judge and ex-officio clerk of the Probate Court, held in and for said county, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original order of publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of seal: said court. Done at office in County of Bates, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1882.

D. V. Brown, Judge of Probate.

Notice of Final Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that I have filed my final settlement between myself and ward Wm. M. White, a minor and that I Calob Richardson guardian of said estate, intend to make final settlement thereof, at the next term of the Bates County Probate court, in Bates County, State of Missouri, to be held at Butler on the 8th day of May, 1882. (19-41.)

CALOB RICHARDSON, Guardian.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., "THE REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF ALL THE DISEASES OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM."

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